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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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HOWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY
Intellectual Property Administration
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EXAMINER

LERNER, MARTIN

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2654

DATE MAILED: 07/26/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/684,065

Applicant(s)

ABU-SAMAHA, MAMOUN

Examiner

Martin Lerner

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 27 May 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1 to 38 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1 to 38 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1, 2, 5 to 9, 11, 12, 15, 17 to 19, 21 to 26, and 30 to 35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Kurganov et al.* in view of *Halahmi*.

Concerning independent claim 1, *Kurganov et al.* discloses a voice activated device controller, comprising:

“an access module configured to expose messaging/collaboration data, including at least one of electronic mail data, calendar data, contacts data, and tasks data stored on a messaging/collaboration server” – web browser server 102 accesses database records (“messaging/collaboration data”) from web sites 202 (column 4, line 58 to column 5, line 26: Figure 1); implicitly, web sites 202 are stored on servers (“a messaging collaboration server”); a plurality of tasks (“including at least one of . . . tasks data”) include a list of available systems that may be monitored or controlled for “Home Systems” and “Office Systems”, such as “Outdoor Lighting System” and “Heating and Air Conditioning System” (column 18, lines 38 to 67);

“a voice interface module configured to translate messaging/collaboration service requests from the voice device for presentation to the access module and to translate a

requested messaging/collaboration service deliverable from the access module for presentation to the voice device” – media server 106 has speech recognition engine 300 that converts voice commands (“to translate messaging/collaboration service requests”) received from a user’s voice enabled device 112 (“a voice device”) into data messages; voice commands and audio messages are transmitted to web browsing server 102 (“for presentation to the access module”); media server 106 has speech synthesis engine 302 that converts the data (“and to translate a requested messaging/collaboration service”) retrieved by the web browsing servers 102 (“deliverable from the access module”) into audio messages that are transmitted to a user’s voice enabled device (“for presentation to the voice device”) (column 5, line 53 to column 6, line 57: Figures 1 and 3).

Concerning independent claim 1, the only element not expressly disclosed by *Kurganov et al.* is “wherein the access module is configured to manage amount of data transmitted to the voice device to accommodate capacity constraints of the voice device”. However, *Halahmi* teaches a system and method for displaying electronic mail messages (“messaging/collaboration data, including at least one of electronic mail data”) on a low bandwidth device, where wireless communication device 12 corresponds to “a voice interface”, WAP proxy server 16 corresponds to “an access module”, and e-mail portion server 26 corresponds to “a messaging/collaboration server”. (Column 5, Lines 23 to 57: Figure 1) Specifically, *Halahmi* states that if an e-mail message is too large to be displayed in its entirety on wireless communication device 12, then only a portion of the message is sent to wireless communication device

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12 for display. Display of e-mail message portions is performed by construction of a WML deck, including one or more cards, for WAP enabled devices. (Column 6, Lines 26 to 43) It is stated that the objective is to enable a user to display e-mail messages on a low bandwidth display device, for example a WAP-enabled cellular telephone. (Column 2, Lines 3 to 30) It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to manage an amount of data transmitted to a voice device to accommodate capacity constraints of the voice device with a WML deck including one or more cards as taught by *Halahmi* in the voice browser of *Kurganov et al.* for the purpose of enabling a user to display e-mail messages on a low bandwidth WAP-enabled cellular telephone.

Concerning independent claim 11, *Kurganov et al.* discloses a voice activated device controller, comprising:

“an access module configured to expose messaging/collaboration data, including at least one of electronic mail data, calendar data, contacts, data, and tasks data, that are stored on a messaging/collaboration server” – web browser server 102 accesses database records (“messaging/collaboration data”) from web sites 202 (column 4, line 58 to column 5, line 26: Figure 1); implicitly, web sites 202 are stored on servers (“a messaging collaboration server”); a plurality of tasks (“including at least one of . . . tasks data”) include a list of available systems that may be monitored or controlled for “Home Systems” and “Office Systems”, such as “Outdoor Lighting System” and “Heating and Air Conditioning System” (column 18, lines 38 to 67);

“a wireless interface module configured to translate messaging/collaboration service requests from the wireless device for presentation to the access module and to translate a requested messaging/collaboration service deliverable from the access module for presentation to the wireless device” – a user’s voice enabled device 112 may be a wireless PDA or wireless telephone (“a wireless device”) communicating with media server 106 (“a wireless interface module”)(column 3, lines 35 to 41; column 5, line 65 to column 6, line 2); thus, media server 106 is also a “wireless interface module”; media server 106 has speech recognition engine 300 that converts voice commands (“to translate messaging/collaboration service requests”) received from a user’s voice enabled device 112 (“a wireless device”) into data messages; voice commands and audio messages are transmitted to web browsing server 102 (“for presentation to the access module”); media server 106 has speech synthesis engine 302 that converts the data (“and to translate a requested collaboration/collaboration service”) retrieved by the web browsing servers 102 (“deliverable from the access module”) into audio messages that are transmitted to a user’s voice device (“for presentation to the wireless device”) (column 5, line 53 to column 6, line 57: Figures 1 and 3).

Concerning independent claim 11, the only element not expressly disclosed by *Kurganov et al.* is “wherein the access module is configured to manage amount of data transmitted to the wireless device to accommodate capacity constraints of the wireless device”. However, *Halahmi* teaches a system and method for displaying electronic mail messages (“messaging/collaboration data, including at least one of electronic mail data”) on a low bandwidth device, where wireless communication device 12

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corresponds to "a wireless interface", WAP proxy server 16 corresponds to "an access module", and e-mail portion server 26 corresponds to "a messaging/collaboration server". (Column 5, Lines 23 to 57: Figure 1) Specifically, *Halahmi* states that if an e-mail message is too large to be displayed in its entirety on wireless communication device 12, then only a portion of the message is sent to wireless communication device 12 for display. Display of e-mail message portions is performed by construction of a WML deck, including one or more cards, for WAP enabled devices. (Column 6, Lines 26 to 43) It is stated that the objective is to enable a user to display e-mail messages on a low bandwidth display device, for example a WAP-enabled cellular telephone. (Column 2, Lines 3 to 30) It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to manage an amount of data transmitted to a wireless device to accommodate capacity constraints of the wireless device with a WML deck including one or more cards as taught by *Halahmi* in the voice browser of *Kurganov et al.* for the purpose of enabling a user to display e-mail messages on a low bandwidth WAP-enabled cellular telephone.

Concerning claims 2 and 12, *Kurganov et al.* discloses an interactive voice response (IVR) application plays a list of options, such as, "stock quotes", "flight status", "yellow pages", "weather", and "news" (column 15, lines 36 to 42).

Concerning claims 5 and 15, *Kurganov et al.* discloses speech recognition engine 300 of media server 106 converts voice commands into data messages over a wireless channel ("from a first message format into a second message format") (column

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5, line 65 to column 6, line 2: Figures 1 and 3); thus, media server 106 acts as “a voice gateway” and as “a wireless gateway” for translating communications.

Concerning claim 6, *Kurganov et al.* discloses Extensible Markup Language (XML) and Wireless Markup Language (WML) (column 17, lines 21 to 27); XML supports a voice-based markup language (Table 3).

Concerning claims 7 and 17, *Kurganov et al.* discloses a TCP/IP communications protocol and universal resource locators (URL's) in accordance with hypertext transfer protocol (column 6, lines 3 to 10; column 7, lines 38 to 40).

Concerning claims 8 and 18, *Kurganov et al.* discloses pre-filters (column 12, lines 1 to 40) and post-filters (column 14, lines 10 to 53) for content extraction agent 400 to properly extract information requested by the user from the web page (column 7, lines 11 to 28) (Compare Specification, Pages 18 to 19).

Concerning claims 9 and 19, *Kurganov et al.* discloses web browsing server 102 (“access module”) and media server 106 (“voice interface module”) are distinct servers (column 4, lines 58 to 61: Figure 1).

Concerning claims 21 and 30, *Halahmi* teaches displaying only a portion of an electronic mail message if the electronic mail message is too large (“less than all of the messaging/collaboration data”) (column 6, lines 26 to 43); a user may select an e-mail message to be retrieved (column 5, line 67 to column 6, line 1), and the message is received from e-mail server 20 (column 6, lines 10 to 12), which are equivalent to “the messaging/collaboration data exposed in response to the request-for-service call.”

Concerning claims 22 and 31, *Halahmi* teaches that an e-mail portion server may send only a list of e-mail messages in response to a "LIST" command, where the received list includes message identification numbers (column 8, lines 1 to 12); each message identification number in a list of e-mail messages is "a reference to a corresponding referenced item", where only a message identification number and header of an e-mail message is passed without passing the e-mail message.

Concerning claims 23 and 32, *Halahmi* teaches that a user may enter a command to select an e-mail message ("a referenced data item") from a list of e-mail messages by message identification numbers ("a reference") (column 8, lines 1 to 12; column 8, lines 61 to 65), whereupon a formatted message is prepared and sent to the wireless communication device for display to the user (column 8, lines 40 to 47).

Concerning claims 24 and 33, *Halahmi* teaches a data format for an e-mail message of a WML deck, including one or more cards (column 6, lines 26 to 43); a deck is divided into cards, where each card is one or a plurality of "sub-messages"; cards correspond to portions of an e-mail message, e.g. message identification numbers, headers, identity of the sender, or subject field of the e-mail message (column 8, lines 1 to 40).

Concerning claims 25 and 34, *Halahmi* teaches that a user can request to see only the identity of the sender and the subject of the e-mail message ("sub-messages") (column 8, lines 16 to 26).

Concerning claims 26 and 35, *Halahmi* teaches that certain character types are converted from the original content type, e.g. TIFF or other graphical file format

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information is converted using OCR (optical character recognition) (column 9, lines 43 to 49); thus, TIFF or graphical characters are "incompatible with" a wireless voice interface, and are "filtered" by first detecting the presence of the characters and then converting them.

3. Claims 3, 4, 13, and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Kurganov et al.* in view of *Halahmi* as applied to claims 1, 2, 11, and 12 above, and further in view of *Trower, II et al.*

Kurganov et al. does not expressly disclose a Component Object Model (COM) to instantiate a server object in response to a request for service. However, *Trower, II et al.* teaches a client server animation system for speech input and output services of web page scripts using a speech synthesis engine and a speech recognition engine. (Column 2, Lines 21 to 49) A Common Object Model (COM) generates character animations to obtain general and specific information about a character. (Column 17, Line 24 to Column 20, Line 19) COM interfaces provide a format particularly well-suited to transfer data across process boundaries. (Column 18, Lines 2 to 5) It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to apply a Common Object Model (COM) to instantiate server objects in response to a request for service as taught by *Trower, II et al.* in the voice browser system of *Kurganov et al.* for the purpose of providing a format particularly well-suited to transfer data across process boundaries.

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4. Claims 16, 27, and 36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Kurganov et al.* in view of *Halahmi* as applied to claims 11 and 15 above, and further in view of *Zarom*.

Concerning claim 16, *Kurganov et al.* does not expressly disclose translating between a wireless application protocol (WAP) and a hypertext transfer protocol (HTTP). However, *Zarom* teaches it is advantageous to translate between data transmitted according to the WAP network protocol and HTTP (Abstract; column 1, line 65 to column 2, line 12; column 5, lines 51 to 64; Figures 1 and 2) so as to enable cellular telephones to receive many types of multimedia data, including e-mail messages and web pages (column 1, lines 14 to 24). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to translate between WAP and HTTP as taught by *Zarom* in the voice browser system of *Kurganov et al.* for the purpose of enabling a cellular telephone to receive many types of multimedia data.

Concerning claims 27 and 36, *Kurganov et al.* does not expressly disclose reducing header and gateway data from data items before passing the data items to a wireless voice interface. However, *Zarom* teaches it is advantageous to translate between data transmitted according to the WAP network protocol and HTTP (Abstract; column 1, line 65 to column 2, line 12; column 5, lines 51 to 64; Figures 1 and 2) so as to enable cellular telephones to receive many types of multimedia data, including e-mail messages and web pages (column 1, lines 14 to 24). TCP state machine 56 first removes the IP header from the TCP packet. TCP state machine 56 also examines the IP header in order to determine the type of data contained within the packet. Next, TCP

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state machine 56 passes the packet to a translator task module 57, according to the type of data contained within the packet. (Column 7, Lines 62 to 67: Figure 4) Thus, a process of translation involves removing an IP header, which is "header and gateway data". It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to remove header and gateway data during translation from HTTP to WAP as taught by *Zarom* in the voice browser system of *Kurganov et al.* for the purpose of enabling a cellular telephone to receive many types of multimedia data.

5. Claims 10 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Kurganov et al.* in view of *Halahmi* as applied to claims 1 and 11 above, and further in view of *Workstyle™ Server For Microsoft® Exchange Server 5.5: Product Overview White Paper* ("White Paper").

Kurganov et al. does not specifically disclose a Microsoft® Exchange® server computer for storing data. However, *White Paper* teaches a server for storing messaging data for wireless devices having an advantage of increasing organizational productivity by giving employees greater command over their information, their communications, and the way they collaborate with colleagues, partners, and customers. (Page 2) It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to utilize a Microsoft® Exchange® server computer as taught by *White Paper* in the voice browser system of *Kurganov et al.* for the purpose of increasing organizational productivity by giving employees greater command over their information and the way they collaborate with colleagues.

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6. Claims 28, 29, 37, and 38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Kurganov et al.* in view of *Halahmi* as applied to claims 1 and 11 above, and further in view of *Wolfe et al.*

Halahmi discloses e-mail messages containing attachments, where a user can enter a command to select a particular attachment of an e-mail message (column 8, lines 47 to 60), but omits a sending a data item designated by a wireless voice device to a fax server. However, *Wolfe et al.* teaches a voice-enabled web server, where a fax machine 18b is attached to web server 64 through proxy browser 62, and to skinny or tiny clients including wireless voice devices 18d, 18e, 18f. (Column 4, Lines 10 to Column 5, Line 15: Figure 1) Thus, *Wolfe et al.* suggests a unified network for converting e-mail messages to fax messages via a web server 64. The objective is to provide a plurality of integrated voice services by open standards using a telephone. (Column 3, Lines 11 to 16) It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to send data items to a fax server for fax transmission as suggested by *Wolfe et al.* in the voice browser system of *Kurganov et al.* for the purpose of providing a plurality of integrated voice services by open standards using a telephone.

Response to Arguments

7. Applicant's arguments filed 27 May 2005 have been considered but are moot in view of the new grounds of rejection, necessitated by amendment.

Conclusion

8. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to Applicant's disclosure.

Eerola, Yu et al., and Bengtsson et al. disclose related art.

9. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new grounds of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Martin Lerner whose telephone number is (571) 272-7608. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30 AM to 6:00 PM Monday to Thursday.

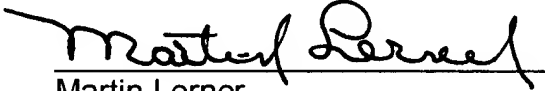
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Richemond Dorvil can be reached on (571) 272-7602. The fax phone

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number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

ML
7/14/05


Martin Lerner
Examiner
Group Art Unit 2654